FÖRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION The creat attraction of the North Gallery is Mr. Weir's Gun Foundery," No. 171, and certainly it well deserves she praise it has received. The subject is not beyond the t's power, and, although we were prepared for care racy, we had hardly hoped to see these qualities carried over so large a canvas. Mr. Weir evidently knew exactly what he wished to do before he set up his canvas; he had evidently come to a careful conclusion as to what he could and what he could not accomplish, and the ty with which the picture is conceived, and the painslisking accuracy and integrity of purpose with which the design has been carried out, are the legitimate fruit of this deliberation and modesty. After all the study which has cone to this picture, and the knowledge of drawing and power of observing accurately it has developed in the Mr. Weir's next work ought to enable us to judge sething of his artistic power. For it must not be forgotten that a picture like this is hardly in any sense an listic work; it is not to be rated higher than a piece of dicraft, requiring no more of the artist sense than goes to a well-constructed steam engine. Why we praise it is cause it shows the artist bent on learning how to observe, low to draw, how to paint; and because he has evidently ked in a modest, manly spirit not ambitious to make a fully undertaken. We do not, in the least, suspect Mr. of having taken our advice; but he is, at all events, tifeing us in the advice we have often given to our ng artists: that they should devote all their strength, the present, to making themselves masters of the me part of their Art. How few of the young men know how to draw! How few of them show any skill in having on color! Who among them shows any noticeable nding of composition? We have nothing to say, about the deficiencies of the older men. It would be nel to take up faults that grew originally out of the hard condition which the early times laid upon Art, and which it is now too late to remedy, even if flattery, and the love dattery, and the good opinion of one's self which grows of success, permitted the existence of any wish to or of any consciousness that a remedy is needed. oung can learn, the young can improve, and we on growing up that will establish new traditions, of make us familiar with a new method, and so prepare for the men of the future, who, having been thortrained in the arts of expression, shall at last have

Is one particular, and in only one, Mr. Weir reminds father. He shows hardly any sense of coler, and take sleasure in a chord that ought not to give to anybody. This is, probably, an inherited deand an inherited incapacity for color is, of all defects, ineradicable and hopeless one. It is not to be then, that Mr. John Weir's pictures will ever be er to look at, for their color, than his father's; but is no help for it, and we submit with patience, makor up our minds to be satisfied with his drawing, which good, now, that we may reasonably hope it will one te perfect; and we look forward with confidence a when he shall have something to tell us that at, this picture is, as we have said, and as everybody think, a very satisfactory piece of work. Everygiant in the foreground; but it is always hard to the naturalness with which the busicst men in this busy one are painted, easily makes us forget the feebleness of chitect is examining with an eye to business.

usuk, not one is a colorist, although Eastman John-nmes near to being one. He is, perhaps, according shows that the sense of color is dormant in Mr. Johnson has thus far painted; and they Johnson is the best portrayer of certain Tal who leans against the wall in his tilted chair, and often and with so much greater success in giving form and plays with his sweetheart's ring, is eleverly and maturally | substance to the vapid and the common-place ed, though, perhaps, a trifle sentimental. Still we will not quarrel with what seems to give so much But, in the other picture, "Fiddling his Way, unwelcome figure, and the color is much in de. The young girl in the doorway is beautifully and nothing could be more truthfully characterthe group of boys about the itinerant negro And, yet, the more we think about the two pictimes, the less easy we find it to decide between them

able to do for our rural life what Frère does for France, and with no less quiet beauty and homely truth. In his "Prisoners from the Front," Mr. Homer has painted the best picture we have yet seen from his hand; we were not quite prepared for so clever a study of character. We had feared, indeed, that he might degenerate anto a mere carricaturist, but this picture reassures us. It is not easy to say how the two sides in our late war could have been better epitomized than in this group of three Southern prisoners brought up before a Northern officer. The leaders are contrasted, not merely without exaggeration, but, one may almost say, with judicial impartiality. The two other prisoners, the old man and the boy, are Kers to explain the issue of the struggle; they indicate the real weakness of the South, which lay in the character of the people. An ignorant and brutalized society, truly typied by these figures, as all of us who saw South ern prisoners can testify, is no real strength; and secondingly the strength of the South lay, not in her people but in her officers; walle ours lay, not in our officers but in our people. So Mr. Homer has made these leaders conanother, and we should be puzzled to know what decided the victory between enthusiasm and intellect un-

less we saw the base material that enthusiasm had to de-

How little reason we have to envy France her Edouard

Mr. William Hunt s'" Pertrait of a Lady, " No. 405, is the most interesting piece of work we know of his. His chargoal sketches, Nos 34 and 64 ought not to have been exhibited; not merely because they are ill done, but because they betray the artist's victous way of working. It MINING PROSPECTS IN ARIZONA-INDIAN MURDERSis not offen that a man shows so little reserve as to confest -" Here is my finished picture; you see how bad it is. Well, the reason it is so bad, is, that this is all the study I had for it!" Mr. Hunt might just as well have written these words on the frames of Nos. 34 and 342. Not that either of these is absolutely bad, in the sense that Carlin's 44 Bride," No. 58, is bad, or Babcock's "Rivals," No. 472, or the very funny " One More Unfortunate " of Mr. Freeman No. 469, which title seems to belong equally to the eartist and to the helf-dressed kid doll that some child has gust dropped off Lendon Bridge; or, to take a rlaring example. Mr. Hunt's picture is not bad as Mr. Fredericks's "Romeo and Tybalt" is bad. It is the we should judge, of a man of taste, of education, liture, even, but not of a thoroughly taught artist. The cainter of this "mother and child has no method of his own, very little digested knowledge, and insists on Chinking that the less he has to do with nature directly, He seems easily led, too. Thus, we should that No. 342 was painted after long study of Couture, while No. 405, that we have praised, is so manifestly like Furness that, at the opening of the Academy, catching a glimpse of it over the top-knots and clustered heads of the is, we actually took it for a Furniss, and rejoiced Inwardiy, at the pleasure in store for us. But, for all it is an imitation, unconscious we dare say, it is a good picture

no taught us to entertain. Mr. Gifford a "Twilight." No. 360, has in it a finer ain range than we have seen this many a day on It is much to be reprotted that an artist who can so truly with nexurt should allow himself such unragative as No. 191, under the impression, doubtwe Mr. Orficel to employ his undoubted talent in and rich mines. family a residences of nature sother than in those fantas- ever made to the mountains.

tic and unreal landscapes in which he seems so much to delight, and which can have no meaning and no satisfac fion for any one familiar with the aspects of nature her-

We gave great offense, on one occasion, by speaking of Mr. Huntington's "habitual coarseness;" but, if any one who knows the original, will look at his portrait of Mr. Gulian Verplanck-whem by the way he will paint in a green coat, such as nebody ever wears, for the sake of what he calls "color"—we opine that our noun will be justified; and the more Mr. Huntington's pictures are studied the better our adjective will be thought of. As Mr. Verplanck is one of our best known citizens, it is not indelicate to say that it would be hard to find a more striking head and face than his; for, although he must be now close upon his 80th year, his complexion is still clear and fresh, and the lines of his face far from any expression of waning force. With a memory that retains every incident in a long life of active participation in affairs, with an unimpaired judgment, and senses still faithful to the duties, Mr. Verplanck is a man in a thousand, and nobody who really knows him ought to be satisfied with the President's "staring likeness" of him. It is a great pity that we cannot have a portrait of Mr. Verplanck that shall do justice alike to his body and his spirit. We think, perhaps, Mr. Furniss might succeed in it, although it is not the same thing to paint beautifully a beautiful woman, and to do justice to a head like that of Verplanck.

We are glad to see Miss McDonald trying her hand at landscape-No. 78. The truth of expression which she has reached goes far to compensate for the deticiencies of detail. The clear air of this windy March day is an absolute refreshment to us as we come out of the tropical streets, and we cannot agree with the critic who says that these clouds are "like flakes of cotton." To us, they are the best part of the picture both in drawing and color: they are soft in texture, but the wind cannot do what it pleases with them; there are cloud laws and wind laws, and though we dare say Miss McDonald knows nothing about them-and it is not at all necessary that she should -yet she has recorded what she saw so faithfully, according to her ability, that, though we may not be able to read in her book all that there was in the heaven that day, we may feel sure she has written in it nothing there was not.

We linger too long over our task. If the reader misses his accustomed food for mirth on these walls, he may find unworthy gratification in the study of Edwin White's First Printing of the Bible," where the eestasy which has supervened upon the marvelous discovery has resulted in the withering of Guttemberg's legs, and the supernatural elongation of those of Scheffer. One of Guttemberg's is shortening so rapidly that he is obliged to rest it on a enshion while Scheffer's is striving with all its might to get outside the picture-frame. Mr. Fredericks has placed his " Romeo" in an unfortunate dilemma; for, although, having killed Tybalt, he ought to run, the artist has not provided him with any better means of doing so than a pair of tights stuffed with bran. He has killed Tybalt to that extent that we don't wonder at his astonishment at his own performance. We had supposed that persons, in fencing, stood more than a foot spart; and we were not aware that the effect of a rapier thrust is to tie the victim into a sailor's knot. But Mr. Fredericks, doubtless, knows much more about it than a mere critic can be supposed to. If, however, our opinion were worth anything, we would suggest that he cease his yearly attempts to illustrate Shakespeare. If at the same time, Mr. Benson could bring his unequal struggle with Nature to a close, in which Nature always gets the worst of it, we should be gratified. for, although the white mass in what we suppose is meant for sky, is not in the least like cloud, it is not unlike heap of lime, and auggests possible masonry-s lighthouse, perhaps, on this spit of sand, which a fortunate ar-

chitect is examining with an eye to business.

Mr. Neal's "Interior of St. Mark's," No. 149; Mr. Newman's "Fruit," No. 133; Mr. Meyer's "Love's Melancholy," No. 346; Mr. Hennessoy's "Drifting," No. 375, and Miss Granberry's "Cherries," No. 300, all deserve est nomenclature, "a tonist," but that is all we mention, and honorable mention, too. Mr. Hennesser Yet, the gorl in the doorway, in "Fiddling presents an interesting problem just now, and we, for one confess our inability to solve it. He is trying to get rid of light-and-shade, and of reality in conception at the These two pictures are, perhaps, the most im- same time, but the result, so far, savors much more of congiven great pleasure to many and to very different | Dr. Rimmer's "St. Stephen," which is a powerful conception powerfully worked out. His Warrior" interests us less; its abundant learning seems merely used to illustrate problems in anatomy, although we believe that it was originally intended to typame experience. The "Sunday Morning" is if the romantic school in sculpture, being contrasted in by the old man who is reading the Bible, but his studio with another figure which stood for the classical beside for the pleased eye to rest on; the theory. Nor should we pass by without at least a word of who sits with his back to us a most natural | admiration, not unmixed with humility, Mr. Cranch's fine silent eve-plances, awed from any more | man shows no less purpose to fix on canvas the very highest flights of the poetic vision than he has displayed so

SENATOR LANE OF KANSAS.

HE IS STILL LIVING-NO HOPES OF RECOVERY Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVESWORTH, KANSAS, Tuesday, July 3, 1866 Lane still lingers in a state of unconsciousness. It is extremely doubtful whether he will survive the night. There are no hopes of recovery.

Frère, when we have a man like Eastman Johnson, as

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, July 2, 1866. Senator Lane was still living last evening, but this physicians have no hopes of his recovery. He has been unconscious and has not opened his eyes or spoken to any one since he shot himself.

ERRONROUS EFFORTS RESPECTING SUNATOR LANE. Several of the morning papers have been led into error in respect to the family relations of Gen. James H. Lane, who shot himself at Leavenworth on Sunday last. It has been stated that he was the third member of his family who had committed or attempted suicide. Gen. Lane had two brothers-George Lane, who is now Superintendent of the Mint at Denver City, Colorado, and John F. Lane, who graduated at West Point, and was sent to Florida during the Seminole war. Having passed through an arduous campaign and gone into camp, he instructed his servant to clean his sword. The man did so, and submitted it to Col. Lane, who, holding the point of it to his eye, glanced along its edge. The servant going to the tent at this moment, shortly heard a fall, and entering. found Col. Lane on the floor, with the sword penetrating his right eye and brain. Whether he committed suicide or fell upon the sword by accident, was never known. The report that Gen. James H. Lane attempted to commit snielde in Lawrenceburg arose from a difficulty which he had at that place with a political opponent.

PACIFIC COAST.

MINING PROSPECTS IN ARIZONA—INDIAN MURDERS—TREASURE FROM VANOUVER'S ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1866.

A letter dated Mahone City, Arizona, June 14, represents the mining prospects flattering. Small predatory bands of Indians had plundered a camp in the Macedonia District, and murdered one man there, and another at Mahone Spring. Two companies were raised to pursue the requires.

the murders.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Vancouver's Island, brings \$174,000 in treasure.

Sales of mining shares in san francisco—fair prospects for an abundant yield of ore in

PROSPECTS FOR AN ABUNDANT YIELD OF ORE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 2, 1856.

The sales of mining share for the past seven weeks foot up less than half the amount sold for the corresponding period of last year.

The leading mines report that they are all doing better. The Halo and Norcross mine is working ore which averages \$40 to \$50 per tun. Improvements in the Crown Point Mill are expected to increase its capacity to sixty tuns of ore daily. The Savage Mill raised 764 tuns of ore last week. The Yellow Jacket obtained \$179,024 in builion during the first three weeks in June. The Chollar reports an improvement in the missing of ore. The Imperial reports an increase of 6,500 tuns of rock over last year and \$20,000 more in treasure.

NEGROES PROHIBITED PROM CELEGRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY IN SAN FRANCISCO-COMMERCIAL.

OF JULY IN SAN FRANCISCO - Consist Andrew San Francisco, Teesday, July 3, 1896.

Negroes are excluded from participation in celebrating the coming Fourth.

Mining shares are active at better prices. Belcher, \$182; Ophir, \$25; Yollow Jacket, \$745; Legal Tenders,

FORT BENTON.

GOLD RECEIPTS-VALUABLE MINES DISCOVERED.

Sr. Louis, Tucaday, July 3, 1866. The steamer Peter Balen arrived, this evening from Fort Besten, 16 days out. She brings \$200,000 in gold dust, the pleasure has "Hunter Mountain" has given, Reports all quiet among the Reddans, and discoveries of new The Bales has made the most successful trip

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

MORTUARY STATISTICS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOK-LYS-FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA IN MOTT-ST .-METROROLOGICAL ODSERVATIONS OF LAST WIEK-THE LESSONS OF THE DEATH-RECORD-LATEST

REPORT FROM QUARANTINE. The whole number of deaths in the City of New-York during the week ending Saturday, June 30, 17as 533; of whom 121 were men. 99 women, 154 boys, 149 girls, and 40 colored. Thi The deaths were distributed among the different Wards in the following proportion: First 12, Second 3, Third 3, Fourth 16, Fifth 11, Sixth, 19, Seventh 26, Eighth 25, Ninth 25, Tenth 12, teenth 10. Sixteenth 30. Seventeenth 40. Eighteenth 28, Nine-

The following are the deaths from contagious diseases: small-pox 1, measles 5, scarlatina 19, diphtheria 4, croup whooping-cough I, typhus fever 12, typhold fever 5, cholora ! cholers infantum 40, other diarrheal diseases 38, cholers me bus 7, other zymotic diseases 31. Consumption had 55 victims, other tubercular diseases 42 pneumonts 29, other diseases of cident and negligence 19, intemperance 5, and starvation and

Of the whole number of deaths, 160 were under one year, 67 between I and 2, 24 between 2 and 3, 83 between 3 and 4, 10 between 4 and 5, 16 between 5 and 10, between 10 and 15 years, 4; between 15 and 20, 14; between 20 and 40, 28; be-

tween 40 and 60, 74; between 60 and 80, 38; over 80, 5 There were 39 deaths in the public institutions, as follows: Alms House, 24; Bellevue Hospital, 19; Castle Garden, 2; Charity Hospital, 6; City Hospital, 3; Colored Home, 2; He brew Orphau Asylum, 1; Jews' Hospital, 2; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 5; St. Luke's Hospital, 2; St. Vincent's Hospital, 6; Small-por Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hos-

The weather throughout the week was variable, the atmos phere being for the most part both hot and moist. The average temperature of the week was 75°, the average of humidity, satbeing 100, was 57-42. Monday the thermometer reached 94, the highest point; on Saturday, the coolest day, he maximum temperature was 73; the lowest temperature at any time during the week was 63.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN. The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn during the week ending last Saturday was 183, of whom 36 were t women, 50 boys, 64 garls, and 10 colored. There were 48 death from zymotic diseases as follows: measles, 2; scarlatins, 7; iphtheria, 6; croup, 2; typhoid fever, 3; cholera infantum, 16; other diarrheal diseases, 11; other zymotic diseases, 1. Conempetion had 16 victims; other inhercular diseases, 17; pneumonia, 6; other lung discuses, 4; old age, 7; accident and neg-

ligence, 7; intemperance, 1.
Under one year of age 73 deaths occurred; between one and two, 12; two and three, 9; three and four, 4, four and five, 4; five and ten, 9; between ten and fifteen, 2: petween fifteen and twenty, 4; between twenty and forty. 34; between forty

and sixty, 19, between sixty and eighty, 2, over eighty, 4.

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA IN MOTE STREET.

A fatal case of Cholera occurred day before yesterday at
No. 47 Mott-street. An unknown woman, twenty-five years of age, was attacked at 9 a. m. of Monday, with marked and violent symptoms of the disease, and died at 6 p. m., after an illness of only nine hours. No indiscretion of any kind had by the Sanitary Inspector, and the cause of the disease may therefore be supposed to exist in the immediate vicinity where it occurred. What disinfecting agents were deemed necessary were used freely upon the premises, and it is supposed no othe outbreak will immediately occur in this neighborhood.

LESSONS OF THE DEATH RECORD. From the death record of the week ending last Saturday. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics under the Metropolitan Board of Health, makes the following deductions: The mortuary records of New-York and Brooklyn for the last week of June exhibit the special result of the excessive heat and humidity that prevailed during the lest ten days of the month. Sun-stroke was reported in New-York as the cause of suiden death in 12 persons, and 12 others were reported to have died of congestion of the brain and effects of the heat." Besides these sudden deaths attributed to the effects of heat, there were 67 others caused by disease of the nervous system. These cases, together with the incroase of deaths from diarrheal diseases and the disorders at tributed to the circulatory system, account for all the increase upon the total mortality which our tables exhibit. The incase of mortality in Brookien seems to have been produced

by similar causes. had been steadily diminished in a manner that pave full ascontrolled. Two weeks ago we reached a tatumum of 363 number of deaths. That increase has continued until we have reached what we may hope is a maxisum, in the 86 deaths

this week found on the list of diarrhead discusses.

We present these facts in this natural relation because the truths they teach are best conveyed in this way. It is not cholera nor any exotic pestilence that has desiroyed their ives. Cholera has scarcely found footbald in the city, and the places it first threatened have already begun to show the say timely state the fact that the great increase in the fatal cases timely state the last that the great recreating the first state of diarrhead maladies falls at every point of our investigation to reveal nov alliance of these cases with chooses. The notes and why these fatal diagraphal cases occurred. If the families in this city could daily read the trains which the history of these fatal diarrheas teach, there would be such

bistory of these fatal characters between the season are much needed. In the chart showing where these deaths coentreed, scarred a cleanly and well-dopf hick is marked, and thus it is proved that the heat and hemidity of the week were but collateral causes of these deaths.

It will be noticed that the causes of death were most active in the lower eight Wards. It these Wards, there were 116 deaths besides their large goats in hespitals and this secretarily that the series were the collection of the secretary and this secretary in the lower eight wards. It these wards there were 116 deaths besides their large goats in hespitals and this secretarily that the secretary is the secretary of the local population, 126 red, is equivalent to a warry death rate of the 1,000 while in the created but more cleanly lifedenth Ward, which is but a fair standard for a well-governed city, the death-rate was but 29 per 1,000 per antuum.

The mortality last week compares with that of corresponding the sense 529, 1805, total deaths, 211, 1806, total deaths, 447. In mather of the former years were any deaths recorded from the effects of heat or from sunstroke. The meta-orderise in once of the past week may therefore he of special interest to all who study the phenomen of heducing and the describers of the nervous system that destroyed so many lives during the past ten days. The accompanying table presents there facts are the second of the nervous system that destroyed so many lives during the past ten days. The accompanying table presents there facts

Days of the month.		Rargaseter.	Evaporation	Wind.	Batometer The imemeter	Evaporacion	Wind. Ratemeter. Thermulate Very, relien					
24th 256b 266b 216b 216b 306b		\$1.61 T 30.11 T 31.64 8 25.91 E 23.83 T 29.94 6 29.59 6	H 0 0 10 2 2 2 4 7 10	S. W. N. E. S. N. W.	30,50 R2 30,30 R2 30,41 P3 20,41 T3 23,45 T4 23,45 T4 23,45 T4 31,40 T5	14 S	S. 20.04 00 E.S. W 1.7 W. 20.05 10 12 S. 3. 20.00 10 10 7 S. S. 20.00 26 4 S. S. 20.00 26 4 S. S. 20.00 26 6 S. S. 20.00 26 S. S. 20.00					
Days of the Week.	Thermometer, lowest point, Night.	Daily mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Temperature.	Daily Average of Hu- midity, Satura- tion being 100.	il # Luches.	Maximum Temperature.	t-marts.					
Sun	74	30,01	81	58		117	Very mary with varia-					
Mon	76	30.06	115	60		94	Very suitry with clear					
Tues.	80	30.01	85	50		90	Dry a. m. Very sultry p. m. Clear day.					
Wed.	76	29.84	15	55	1	92	Very astra, anonder atomics 7 p. m.; rai most of the night. Rain most of east in					
Thurs	67	29,90	71	81	1.6	- 10	until two p. m. Night mostly clear.					
Fri	65	29,97	69	48		74	Mostly chear, with con fresh winds-very dry Variable day, very birli					
Sat	63	30.01	60	50	.2	73						
Mond	ny.	June 2	0; 8	nd lo	the en	Elifer a	was the temperature of week the usual mean. The average buildings 57; but on Thurs- count of the barometer					

lay the humidity was as 67. The mean point of the bare cas 29.56 inches.

day the humidity was as 6. The mean printing of hondright was 20.56 inners.

The excellent records of the Doputy Registrar, for Brooklyn. Show that like causes have increased the mortalize of particular diseases, at the same ages and in similar localities, in both cities. In neither city is there are epidemic. The excit peatilence which has in well known localities anddenly destroyed a few lives, seems to have been wholly suddend in every block where it has appeared, and in alluding to this point we may properly mention the fact that the gratitude of the public and of the Board of Health is due to the physicians of the city for their scrupulous promptitude and carefulness in reporting infectious diseases and sources of danger to the public health, in connection with fatal cases.

LATEST GUARANTINE REPORT.

connection with fatal cases or unarger to the public health, in

LATEST QUARANTINE REPORT.

Under date of July 3, Dr. D. H. Rissel, Deputy Health Officer,
writes: "No deaths or admissions of cholers patients in hospital since has report. Samuer I. Wesimer, a fireman of steam-ship Union, died on Monday of paralysis. He belonged in
Frederica City, Maryland," All the remaining passengers of
the Union, 17s in number, came to the city resterday. This
leaves the holks at Quarantine almost couply, and the hospital ship Falcon in the same condition—an exceedingly granitying state of affairs, and one which it is hoped may long continue.

Scott, Commandant of South Carolina, has issued stringent orders in consequence of the increase of the ft, vagrancy and drunkenness among the froedmen, in which he says the total disregard of the freedmen for their contracts the total in destination and starvages. , issaids from supriso to acres

THE NEW BUDGET-NO RECEDING -- FENIANS-THE RE-CEPTION OF GEORGE PRAESDY.

MOSHIEAL Tuesday, July 3, 1898.

The entire people of the Province continue to be agitated over the Finance Minister's budget. From all that I can trustworthily gather Mr. Gals is not inclined to recede from his position. Though he has had full and free interviews with the bankers, other leading interests are divided; but, notwithstanding, it is thought the Minister will insist upon issuing his legal-tender notes as well as upon the salient features of his tarriff.

A dispatch says that the Fenian Gens. Sweeney, Spear and Mehan were at the Eckles House in St Armand, and in Freighsburg, Canada, on Sundaylast. They affirmed that the next Fenian demonstrations would take place in September, and would be a success, adding that the United States could not interfere.

I do not learn of any contemplated observance on the Fourth of July on the part of the American residents here. MONTHEAL, Tuesday, July 3, 186

bere.

The preparations for the reception of Mr. George Peabody in the early part of the next week are now under full headway. He is to arrive here late on Saturday night next. But little demonstration of a public character will be made previous to Monday. On Saturday evaning he will be formally called upon by Mayor Stormes and the City Council, Major General James Lindsay, Hon, James Ferier, Hon, Robert Bell, member of Parliament, Henry Hogan, esq., some of the merchants of Montreal, and a few other citizens, who will take occasion to pay their respects and assure him of a cordial reception. The disposition to honor the great public benefactor is universal throughout the country. On Monday Mr. Peabody will receive such evidences of the public respect as may be tendered to him.

FIELD SPORTS.

THE NATIONALS OF WASHINGTON IN PHILADELPHIA The first of the series of matches in which the National club was engaged to play since they left Washington on their tour, took place in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, the opponents of the Washington players being the noted Ath letter. The contest excited an unusual degree of interest in Philadelphia, and the consequence was the gathering of a vast rowd of speciators, as many as 10,000 people being on and near the grounds. Both clubs were strongly represented, and the result was a splendid display of the beauties of the game by both parties, the extra fine fielding of the Athletics being specially noteworthy. The Nationals, however, kept down the Athletic score to smaller figures than any other club has done that they have won a ball from. They were unancees ful, who never pitched better than in this match.

A feature of the game was the excellent ruting of the Umpire. The contest in all respects proved to be exceedingly satisfactory to both the contesting parties as well as to the vast seasonblage present. The Nationals were entertained with a splendid dinner in the evening. They stopped at the Washington House, which is the old headquarters of all base-ball clubs visituse Philadelphia. We give the score below:

ATHLETICS. O.	H.				. N	ATI	ON.	Alm		O. B	400
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Reach, 2d b4										4 (Ø.
Wilkins s. s.		W	Ilia	****	n		7		•••	.4 (ő
Berkenstock, 1st b		70	- 9					•	***	.1 5	ä
											r.
Dockney, c4											
Chas. Gaskill, c. L3		age	1.40	η,	70		***		***		ш
Pratt, 34 h2		Stu	ulie	y.	ı. r			***		3	ž:
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	-			2017	21140					-	
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IN	BR	SG8									
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National	7.7.5	0	9	1	ii.	0	0	0	1	3- 6	4
Umpire-Mr. Bomeisler of		74		14	cn.	110	-	1.196	1191		
to mintre - Air, frome ister of	0.03	10.00	180,17	-7	34.85	8,169					

Fig exiches.—Berkenstook 2. Dockney 2. Pike I; total, 5. Berthrong 5. For 4. Urell 2, McLean 2, Stadley, Hadges, and Panker i each; total, 16.

Fool bound outches.—Dockney 4, Berthrong 1.
Outs on bases.—Athleties 9 times. Nationals 16 times.
Out on f other—Athleties 7 times. Nationals 7 times.
Out useday they payed the Keystones, and they are to arrive in this city to day to play the Unions at Morrisania. Their second nines desire to get up a game with the Eagles or Knickerbookers, and will probably be successful.

The second game of the series of grand matches took place in Pilitadelphia vester-lay afterpoon, in the presence of another large assembling. The Keystone grounds, ear the Montgomery Prison, were serrounded by spectators, and the arrangements were encelent. The Keystones took the Nationals from the Washington House to their field in two large stages, and in every way did their best to make their visitors at home. The Keystones are noted for their hospitality, and extemporated a collation for the Nationals force they left.

The game was well played throughout and a creditable victors for the Nationals, who showed more skill to batting than in their first game. For the first six innings the contest was a one-sided one, the totals standing 20 to 2 in favor of the Nationals. Afterward, however, the Keystones rallied well for the lead, adding seven runs to their score in the last two landings. As the Nationals stricted at the Astor House, and today they wisit Morrisanta to play with the Union Clab. Toworres they will be the greats of the Excelsions, and will play them at Heidfird, at 3 p. m. physical excelsions, and will play them at Heidfird, at 3 p. m. physical excelsions, and will play them at Heidfird, at 3 p. m. physical excelsions and below:

NATIONAL. O. R. EXTRONE. O. R.

Woods 24 b.... Parker. Coke, p
Deal. s. s.
Mutholisad, 1st b.
Dick. c
Frasier, 3d b
Braton, r. f
Cuthbert, l. f

Total. .24 26

Nontro-Mr. Duckney of the Athletic Club.
Scarors-Mesers, Manson and Bowen.
Time of game. 2 hours.
Fir extehes-Statley, 5; Berthrong. 2; McLean. 1; Wrell,
Total 2; Woods, 3; Cuthbert, 3; Gope, 3; Brown. 2; Mul-

Outs on bases.—National, 7 times: Keystone, 13 times. Outs on bases.—National, 4 times. Keystone, 8 times. Foul bound carelies.—Bertilrong, 4; Deck, 3.
The closing march of the series the Nationals play during their trip, will be that at New Sranswick on Saturday, when

On Saturday, June 39, the Wallkill Club of Middle-town played their second match game of the season, their op-ponents lefing the Delaware Club of Port Jervis. The game was played upon the Delaware Grounds, at Port Jervis in the newscale of a numerous assemblage. The following is the

### ROTE: WALLEBLE O. Von Scivol, O. 4 Providers, P. 2 1 volter, 70 D. 3 1 volter, 70 D. 3 1 volter, 8 D. 4 Volter, 8 D. 4 Volter, 9 D. 4 Volter, 9 D. 4 Volter, 9 D. 5 Constant, 9 D. 5	B. DELAWARE. O. E. S. Johnson, c. 5 1 Voong, ist b. 4 2 S. Bodie, r. f. 3 3 G. Malven, p. 2 2 P. Conkling, 3d b. 6 2 Van Inwisen, f. 2 4 S. Weed, c. f. O. 4 Van Etten, s. 2 3
Prouk, r f 2	8 Cunningham, 2d b 3 1
Total 27	65 Total
	NNINGS.
1st, 2d, 3d, 40 Wellhill 10 1 11 Delaware 0 2 1 Umpire -Samuel A. Searce	th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th — Total, 1 11 14 4 4 9 —65, 2 4 1 0 0 10 —20, of Middletown.

Unpure -Samuel A. Sease of Middlerown.
Source - Afears, Cudebases and Wiggins.
Home Rose - Scowart of the Walls II.
Fix Catches - Van Scher, 2; Powelson, 1; Coulter, 2;
Howes 1; Stewart, 1; Finnegan, 2 Graham, 1; Prouk, 1;
Johnson, 2; Young, 1; Houle, 3; Van Etter, 3.
Cut of Fours - Walls III, 5; Delaware, 9.
Prassed Balls - Walls III, 6; Delaware, 15.

WORLD OFFICE AGT, HARNESS MAKERS. Cn July 4, Employes World Office agt, Harness Makers, first of a Home and Home Match on Active Ground, Hopoken, Game called at 9 a. m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CHECUIT COURT.
Lawre Francis and Cyros H. Loutrel art. Richard Borcherdt and
Henry Berzonen.
This action, for the infringement of the patents of
sixthems for a composition of matter for Printers' loking Release, was
tried before lungs. Sunday and a jury, and a verified rendered hast
Westerschaft plainties, eart-fill-bling the matents and the great value
of the inventions, after a long and thoroughly contested trial, occupyy days, out sharped the Jury that the only questions for them to use on the two questions of Novelty and Utility of the invention

some the are uncertainty of Novelty and Utility of the inves-lining size include here admitted by strongerion, that, in ord shind his noting here admitted by strongerion to the training that dignary and the medium of the conducts to dismiss the band straining the patient which the training the channel the union of the Patient Office. That the claim is a patient of turn 1, 1984, was for a composition contathe first patent of June 11, link, was for a composition containing a leverine, also and molecus. That make its present of section of Sept. 7. 1904, was for "combusing fine, also risk make the resumed patent of Sept. 7. 1904, was for "combusing fine, also risk and surer, or any other secondarine matter to form a new and useful composition of matter for various prospeces. That is night be said that this patent was noting more than the first, and perhaps, in point of fact, the second was covered by the first; but that was not material have and wound not make the patent word. That the third patent was reasoned on Sept. 71, 1904, and saids Feb. 28, 1905, in which have not been also as a save ine extra to say of the composition of altaless of allatine earths, with cites and silverine to form a new and use following onto the composition of matter for various purposes." That in this patent, are the control of matter for various purposes. Allatine earths, or any of the compounds of alkales or alkaline earths, with the said of the composition of matter for various purposes.

That it is classified by the defence that these nature to a matter for various purposes.

sattle, or any of the compounds of abalies or alkaline earths, with gioe and given ine, to form a new and insellationaposition of matter for various purposes.

That it is claimed by the defence that these putous are so general and uncertain that, as a matter of law, they are void; but that the Court consider they are not so. That the invention consists in a combination of these various bugsedents, producing a practical, which is combination of these various bugsedents, producing a practical, which is combination of the second of form the evidence, the jury are satisfied that it does not do not discount to be evidence, the claim of or the procise quantities marcoil for for a combination of these various ingredients, in these marcoil loss as will produce it in the second least claimed. That if each proportions are combined, in seath proportions as will not produce this reach that it is earther that the second combination does not affect plaintific. Because, although parties may see a smaller produce this reach claims in each proportion of given the combination would come within the patent of it produces the unstalled production results and a second proportion of the patent of the patent of the patent of the patent of the combination would come within the results and the produced by paintiff composition.

That then the first oursalors for the jury is, it this invention, as described, with the comer nuclear jury is, it this invention, as described, with the comer nuclear jury is, it this invention, as described, with the comer nuclear parties of the position of the patent is a produced by the combination would come writing the position of the patent is a partie of the combination of the patent in the patent of th

able difference, the parent will protect him, and the law will not allow one to be very soary and step in and deprive him of the benefits of his invention.

That, on the part of the defense, it is claimed that the use of glue, succlarine matter, and glycerine was known as early as 1858. That there is no denot these various ingredients were all known long before. Glycerine, as is told, was known in 1708, and put in use in 1823, a through out to any extent, until within a few years, because of the excense of separating if from other combinations. But that the fact that each of these ingredients was known before, has nothing to do with this case. That the question for the jury is: Was a combination of these ingredients known before, in sond proportions as to produce a useful, practical result? If it was, that then there is an end of the case, and the jury will find for the defendants.

But that, although these various elements may have been combined in different degree, producing a different result, ret. If they were not used for a purpose such as is nere described, or if no such practical result was ever produced and this planniff combined them in proportions to produce this result, then he is still entitled to his patents.

That the defendants produce on this point Mr. Borchardt, who testifies that in the Fall of 1862 he had read or been informed that glycerine would keep a composition of give and molasses soft, and he communicated this to a manufacturer of teys, Mr. Moran, telling him that the introduction of give and molasses soft. That this only goes back to 1862, whereas the Court understood the application of Mr. Francis to date back to 1861, and he weed it in 1860. That the defendants have put upon the stand Mr. Moran, a manufacturer of toys, who says he used a combination of give and molasses, and an attail, and that in 1862, was told that glycerine would keep the composition set. The defendants produce on the second molasses, and an attail, and that in 1862, was told that glycerine would keep the composi

but never had any occasion to use glycerine at all. He wanted for his toys a had rether then end whether.

The defendants put upon the stand Mr. Blomeke, who testifies that in 1828 and 1826 he was at work for a printer in Annest; that he used give and molasses, and, making some experiments, introduced glycerine; he said not use the glycerine atcessity; some notices were made with and some without glycerine; that he gives the jurythe proportions are supported by the support of give and the composition was made of one quart (equal to two pounds) molasses to one pound of give, and the composition of plaintiffs gives a doubte quartity of glycerine. That it does not require much chemistry to show that or reduce a hard material like gife to the softness required, there must be more than an equal amount of succlaim the supportions were, as near as he could measure than, as the stands to the jury.

posing then that this testimony of Blomeke carries back giveorine with give and molasses to an earlier period than

claimed it.

That if the jury think the defence has succeeded to that extent in provine want of accessive on the part of the absumitf, that he was not the original inventor, and that the defendants or any one clear was the the original inventor, and that the defendants or any one clear was the original inventor, and that the defendant was the intermediate of the provine with the original inventor, and that the defendant was the original inventor, and that it was sended that the plaintiff was (in the other hand, if the large as satisfied that the plaintiff was the original inventor, and that it was a useful inventor, and that it was a useful inventor, and that it was a useful inventor.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETTS PATENT POLAR REFRIGERS TOR. Wholesse or the original inventor, and that it was a useful inventor. are entitled to regover. That these are the only two questions to pass upon—the question of utility and that of novelty.

That as to the question of damages, it is of no consequence in this case. That plaintiffs state they have brought their sait to try the validity of the patents and that alone. They care nothing about the amount of damages. And, therefore, the jury returned a versict for

For plaintiffs, C. M. Keller and John S. Washburn. For defen-dants, D. Miller and Mr. Campbell.

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.

EARLI-MORSE-On Monday, the 2d inst., William H. Earli of Platifield, New Jersey, to Miss Beddah Morse of titrenville, N. Y. GROSS-NEWBOURG-At the Church of St. Boniface, Brooklyn, on Saturday June 20, 1865, by the Rev. M. J. Decker, Mr. Michael C. Gress of New York to Miss H. Josephine Bertha Newbourg of Brooklyn. No cards.

Brooklyn. No cards.

VAN ROSSUM—GLASGOW—On Monday, July 2, at the residence of Mr. Jus. F. Pinlarcom, by the Rev. Dr. Sill. H. C. Van Rossum of Bewerly, N. J., to Miss Annie Glasgow of N. Y.

DIE D.

ANTHON—Soddenly, at East Hampton, L. I., of paralysis, Reghald H. Anthon, in the 32d year of his age.
The finends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further voices, from St. Mark's Courteh, corner of Tenthest, and Second-ave., on Thursday, July 5, at 2 o'clock p. 10. DHPLE—On Friday June 29. at Mouroe. Orange Co... N Y., Mrs. Mary E. Dipple, relief of Police Officer Edward Dipple, who was shot during the riot to this city July 1863.

Mrs. Dipple was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and closed an exmest life in Christian powe and hope. GOODRIDGE - At Hiverdale on Saturday, June 20, Jasper Groavenor, infant sen of Charlotte M. and Frederic Goodridge. STURGES—At Fairfield, Come, on Sunday, July 1, after a short III.

ness, in the 26th hear of his age, Arthur Pemberton, third son of
Jonathan Sturges of New York.

The inneral services will be held at the house of his father, at Fairfield,
on Toesday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'dock, or immediately on the arrival
of the 11:26 train from New York.

of the il-106 train from New-York.

WENMAN--Suddenly, on Monday, the 2d inst., at Walton, Delaware Connty, N. Y., Uszish Wenman, iate of this sity, in the 75th year of his age, supers please copy.

N. Joan, N. B., papers please copy.

NRIGHTE-At White Plains, on Thesday morning, 2d inst., after a short liness, in the 14th year of his age, Benjamin D., second son of William and Angelina Wright.

The functal services will be field at the house of his parents, at White Plains, on Friday, at 12g clock, or immediately, after the arrival of the ill o'clock train from New-York.

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un ! Answer, by Sambo-Because it gives us de light.

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at less and grow gar authors divide your and directly made. We saint
a and from at desting insulance only a for their acque, and paranty to
please in sectory particular.

ACTUEL & SCHAFFER

The Round Table CONTENTS OF NO. KLIV. NOW RRADE! OUR NATIONAL MANNERS. FOUR YEARS OF FIGHTING. ART NOTES. LITERARY NOTES LONDON LETTER. CORPORATION MORALS. CLUBS FOR LADIES. THE NEW PARTY

THE SUMMER AT THE WATERING PLACES THIS WEEK'S ROUND TARLE FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, GENERAL AGENTS Citizons and Property Owners north of the Central and appropriate the control of the Central and the requested to attend a Mass Meeting to be held PRDAY EVEL. INO, the inst., at 8 evices, at the Adrietta Hotel, corne of Ownership of the Central Appropriate and Empirical Englishment that the evice of his Honel Mayor Hollman, and protest agents that in the evice operation of a Steam Railroad through One Hundred and terrorism and Manhathan-sts, and until in making effectual our opposition to the Laying of Rails for Freight, Cattle or Hog Trains, on any street section of the Central Park, crossing the grand Boulevard.

Ex. Mayor Daniel F. Thoman will preside, and able speakers will address the meeting.

JAMES DAVIS

JAMES DAVIS

DEWNIT C. LAWRENCE,
WM. H. HAMILITON,
WM. H. RAYNOR
CHRISTIAN BRAND,

New-York State Society of the Cincinnati,
MRWYORK, June 20, 1952.

GRNNAL ORDER.—The New York State Society of the Checkenst
will meet at the Rooms of the New York Society Library, in University-place, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 12 m., to celebrate the 20th
anniversary of our National Independence.

Members of other State Societies of the Checkenst, who may be in
the city, are invited to be present and unite with us in commence
that great event.

The Mending Committee.

The Standing Committee will meet at the same place at II a. m.
The Standing Committee will meet at the same place at II a. m.
MARINUS WILLEST, Secretary.

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with ordinary care any one may feel safe while treating the Pro JOHN J. HARRISON, No. 33 Pike st., New-York. GEORGE B. STETSON, Figh Avenue Hotel, New York, A. C. SMITH, Nos. 69 Pearl-st., and 129 W. Forty-second-CHAS. HANNAH'S, No. 59 Pearl-st., New-York. N. STETSON, Jr., No. 64 Madison ave., New-York SEXMOUR BURRELL, Henry-st., Brooklyn.

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